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The People's Press

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The People's Press.

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A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

BY T. S.

It was during the progress of the war of 1795 that the incident I am about to relate occurred.

The Count de Brimont, a young nobleman scarcely five and twenty years of age, had, with his wife, his bride of a week, been taken prisoner and held in close custody in a town of Burgundy.

De Brimont belonged to one of the oldest families in France, was accomplished, enthusiastic, and exceedingly handsome, and his wife was all that the wife of such a man should be; in fact, her hand had been solicited by no less than five princes, but undazzled by the brilliant future she might have secured, she chose to ally her fortunes to her heart's first choice.

Though prisoners, the young couple were treated with every courtesy, and surrounded by every luxury, debarred only of their liberty.—About a month after they had been taken captive, and when in fact a treaty depended upon their safe keeping until its conclusion, news reached De Brimont that his beloved mother was lying at the point of death, eager to see him once more before she departed. He presented the state of things to the commander of the city, and besought him by the affection he entertained for his own mother, to send him, accompanied by a suitable guard to his parent's death-bed. In vain, however, were his pleadings, too much depended upon retaining him at present in captivity, and the commander courteously but firmly refused his prayer. De Brimont was in despair, he felt as though willing to give the best years of his life to prison walls, so he could now spend an hour with his so dearly loved mother ere she went hence and was no more.

Nearly heart-broken, he once more renewed his entreaties, and once more received a denial, when suddenly the young wife appeared, and threw herself before the feet of the commander. 'Let him go to his mother,' she said, 'and keep me here; fix upon a day for his return, and if he is not here at the very hour, let me die.'

'Upon these terms I permit you to depart unattended,' the commander said.

At first De Brimont absolutely refused to accept the offer, but upon the eager persuasion of his wife, and the absolute certainty of being able to return long before the day fixed, he at last consented, and with many embraces bade adieu to his devoted wife. He was obliged to travel many leagues, but the horse he rode was a good one, and by nightfall of the day he set out, he reached his ancestral home. He found the countess, his mother, very low indeed, but the sight of her idolized son appeared to revive her somewhat, and she lingered until the evening of the day immediately preceding the one appointed for his return.

De Brimont had only time to kiss her cold lips and gave hasty orders concerning the funeral, and then leaving her to be followed to the grave by every relative save the nearest and the dearest, he set forth on his return, having ample time to accomplish the distance.

He had proceeded about half way on his journey, his mind absorbed in grief on the one side at the loss of his parent, and joy on the other at once more beholding his bride, when suddenly he was set upon by a furious wolf of an extraordinary size, which darted out from a wood that skirted one side of the highway.—The ferocious beast first seized the horse, and tore and mangled the poor animal so terribly that De Brimont was forced to dismount.

No sooner had he touched the ground, before he had even time for thought, the wolf left his first prey and sprang upon him, and would have certainly torn him limb from limb had he not with great presence of mind seized the animal by the tongue with one hand, with the other laid hold of his paws. After struggling a while with the terrible creature, the tongue slipt from his hold, and his right hand was fearfully mangled by the beast; but notwithstanding the pain he was in, he leaped upon the wolf's back, pressing his knees hard into his sides, he called aloud for succor.—It was not for his own life that he fought, but for his poor wife's. Who can realize the terrible thoughts that rushed through his mind during those fearful moments; to his own fate he gave not a thought, save so far as it affected that of his wife; he would perish miserably on the road; the world would say he had purposely fled to some other land, leaving a lovely and loving wife to die for his cowardice and treachery. At length, however, to his great joy, his cries were answered, and some peasants appeared, but none of them dared advance.

'Well, then,' De Brimont cried, seeing that entreaties were useless, and perceiving that they carried guns, 'fire; if you kill me I forgive you, only swear to me that one of you will hasten to B—— and tell the commander how I died."

They all, with one voice, made the required promise, and then one of them fired, but so terrified was he, that he only succeeded in sending three bullets through the brave young nobleman's coat, without injuring him or the beast.

Another then, bolder than his comrades, seeing the intrepidity of the cavalier, and how firm a hold he kept upon the wolf, approached somewhat nearer, and taking deliberate and careful aim, fired. The wolf was mortally wounded by the shot, and almost instantly expired. Never pausing to dress his wounds, which were very severe, De Brimont distributed a sum of money among the peasants, and offered a large amount to the one who first brought him a horse, for his own was entirely disabled. In an incredibly short space of time a horse was brought, and mounting it, the count hastened on his way.

But the story is told; of course he arrived at the appointed time, and threw himself, covered with blood and dust at his wife's arms.

The account of what he had undergone soon spread far and wide, and when, within a week thereafter, the treaty was concluded, he was escorted to the city gates by the population of the entire city, and departed with his lovely bride amid a torrent of cheers and blessings, to say nothing of presents so rich and weighty that it required several mules, well packed, to carry them away.

THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Graphic Picture of the Charge.

INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH, INTO THE GATES OF HELL—THE TROT, CANTER AND GALLOP—A RESISTLESS CHARGE—SABERING THE GUNNERS—READY TO GO IN AGAIN.

A survivor of the celebrated ride into the jaws of death gives, in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, the following graphic picture of the charge:

'Lord Cardigan's eye glanced us over; then spurring his horse forward a few paces, he said:

'My men, we have received orders to silence that battery.'

'My God!' my brother ejaculated. Then grasping my hand, he said:

'Fred, my dear fellow, good-bye; we don't know what may happen.—God bless you; keep close to me—.'

'What more he might have said was lost in Lord Cardigan's ringing shout of:

"Charge!"

'INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

'We went in a trot; the trot changed to a canter, and the canter to a gallop. Thro' the lines I could see Lord Cardigan several horse-lengths ahead riding as steadily as if he was on parade. Now, to tell the plain truth, when we had ridden a short distance, say one hundred paces, I felt terribly afraid. The truth flashed upon me in a moment that we were riding into a position that would expose us to a fire on both flanks, as well as the fire from the battery in front of us, which we had been instructed to silence. I said to myself, 'This is a ride to death,' but I said it loud enough for my brother to hear, and he answered and said:

'There goes the first!'

'The first was Lord Lucan's aid-de-camp, Captain Nolan, who, after making a slight detour, was crossing our left to join us in the charge. A cannon ball had just cut him in two as my brother spoke.

'My heart leaped into my mouth and I almost shrieked with fear, but I restrained myself, and setting my teeth hard rode on. A moment later the rifle bullets from the sharp-shooters on the hillside began to whistle about our ears. Saddles were emptied at every step. Then came the whistling shot and the shrieking shell and tore through our squadrons, mangling men and horses, ploughing bloody furrows through and through our ranks. Then my fear left me. My whole soul became filled with a thirst for revenge, and I believe the same spirit animated every man in the ranks.—Their eyes flashed and they ground their teeth and pressed closer together. The very horses caught the mad spirit, and plunged forward as if impatient to lead us to our revenge and theirs. At this time there was not much to be seen. A heavy dense smoke hung over the valley, but the flaming mouths of the guns revealed themselves to our eyes at every moment as they belched forth their murderous contents of shot and shell.

'Now a shot tore through our ranks, cutting a red line from flank to flank; then a shell ploughed an obligue and bloody furrow from right front to our left rear; anon a ricochetting shot rose over our front ranks, fell into our centre and hewed its way to the rear, making terrible havoc in its passage. Oh! that was a terrible ride. Horses ran riderless, and men bareheaded, and splashed with the blood of their comrades pressed closer and closer, and ground their teeth harder, and mentally swore a deadlier revenge as their numbers grew smaller.

INTO THE GATES OF HELL.

'Alone and in front rode Cardigan, still keeping the same distance ahead. His charger was headed for the centre of the battery. Silently we followed him. Up to this time neither myself nor my brother had received the slightest scratch, although we were now riding side by side with comrades who at the start were separated from us by several files. We reached the battery at last. Up to this time we had ridden in silence, but what a yell burst from us as we plunged in among the Russian gunners. Well would it have been for them if they had killed us all before we reached them.—They had set us on fire with passion. Only blood could quench our thirst for revenge. We passed through the battery like a whirlwind, sabring the gunners on our passage. I don't believe one of them lived to tell the tale of that ride. Out of the battery and into the brigade—an army it was—of cavalry. Our charge was resistless.

"The Russians fell before our sabres as corn falls before the reaper. They seemed to have no power of resistance. And there was no lack of material to work upon.—They closed in upon us and surrounded us on every side, but we hewed our way through them as men hew their way through a virgin forest and only stopped when we reached the bank of the Tehernaya river.

BLOODY REMINISCENCES.

"Wheeling here we proceeded to cut our way back again. On the return ride I was assailed by a gigantic Russian trooper who made a strike at me with his sabre. I partly guarded it, but not wholly and in the next moment felt a stinging pain in my neck. It passed in a moment, however, and I was about to make short work of the trooper, when I heard my brother cry:

"'Ah! you would, would you?' and the Russian fell cleft to the chin.

"We cut our way through and once more entered the fatal valley. When half way back to our starting point a cannon shot struck my brother and beheaded him. 'Tom, ah, thank you!'

The color-sergeant drained an other glass.

"When we formed upon arriving at our starting point, Lord Cardigan, with the tears streaming from his eyes, said:

"'It was not my fault, my men.'

"And the men replied with one voice:

UNDISMAYED.

"'We are ready to go in again, my lord, if you will lead us.'

"Just then I became dizzy. My scalp had been lifted by the stroke of the Russian sabre, the skin of my cheek cleft across to my upper lip, and I fainted from loss of blood.

"When my time expired in the cavalry I re-enlisted in this regiment. I am always proud to hear myself called of the six hundred, but—poor Jack! fill that glass again, Tom."

Thus ended the sergeant's story of the famous charge.

Linn Street High School.

'Dar's gwine ter be a pow'ful sarchin' 'nquiry 'naugurated roun' hesh,' said Mr. Copernicus, last Monday morning, as he pulled off his gloves and rapped on the desk for books. 'I'm a makin' some remarks, young 'uns, and I want yer to hol' de flaps o' yer yeahs in perpindiculous persishon. Stop dat snickerin', Ben. Blackinbox, les'n I put a box 'id five handles 'long side o' dat sousa meat on de side o' yer head. Now 'cordin' to all de information which I has obtained fum de preacher and one o de dekuns, dar was a boy dat 'longs to dis school, dat went to de chu'ch yistiddy, and and 'stead o' listning to de preachin', as de offspring ob spectable parents had orto do, he 'ployed his time in fixin' a pin ou de bench in funt of him, so dat de pint would hol' itself up straight, an' wait for de report ob de committy. An Mr. Morefuss, de preacher, say dat jes as he got in de middle of de first hyme, a fat woman cum in in a considerabul ob a hurry an' dropped 'rsef on de pin; an' he say dat she seemed to sorter rise up like a steamboat 'splosion had tuck place onder de bench, an made sev'ral audible remarks not 'zactly in 'cordance wid de s'roundings, an' which 'casioned considebul ob an upsturbance. Howsumdever, onder all de circumstances ob de affair, de ungodly words ob de sister was passed ober, an' de dekun spoke to me dis mawnin' 'bout it, an' 'lowed as how I'd better pass a resolution appintin' myself an investigatin' committee, wid power to sen' for pussons an' papers, an' indeavor, as far as in my power lay, to discover de lump o' sin dat was de 'casion ob all de trouble. De committy is now organized, an' de investigation will commence.

'Bill Bosin, whar was you yistiddy?'

'Sur?'

'Yes, you.'

'I—I was out ter Cumminsville, fishin' in de canal, an' neber caught noffin', but a little mud turkle, 'dout any tail.' And Bill began to leak out of the eyes.

'Dat'll do; yer needn't to commence to git up 'er wet spell here in harvest time. Turn dat book right side up, an' set down on dat nail kag outer de way. 'Stand up, Jim Johnsing, whar was you yistiddy?'

'I went out to de base ball, an' peeped froo de cracks in de fence. I warn't at de chu'ch 'tall.'

'All right,' said Mr. Copernicus, and he smiled just the least bit,—'Whar was you, Tom Luken? You was at church?'

'No, sir'ee, 'twasnt me put no pin on 'er seat, fur I kin prove by Johnnie Jimson dat me an' him went way out ter Mr. Stone's orchard an' got some apples; didn't we Johnnie?'

'Yes, we did, an' ole Stone like to got us an' licked us, an' we hid frum him in a gallberry patch, an' staid till mos' night.'

'Dat'll do, boys, dat'll do. Here, Joe Johnsing, run dis sprout in de hot ashes an' kinder temper it, till I git off my coat an' prepar' to rectify some ob de morils ob dis heah gang. I kinder cotch up wid you, boys.—I jes made up dat tale 'bout de woman an' de pin, an' I foun' out all bout 'var ye was yistiddy. Bill was out ter Cumminsville, fishin' in de canal on de Lord's day, an' never cotch nuthin' but a little turkle; Jim Johnsing he went to a ball, an' Johney Jimpson an' Tommy Lukens was helpin' deysefs to Mr. Stone's apples, an' like to got cotch. All right, boys, de testimony is all in, an' de verdic's made up. We will now proceed to pass de sentence on outraged law.' And in about a minute a sound like fire crackers on the Fourth of July was heard in the temple of knowledge, and a weeping and a howling like a menagerie in a thunder storm went out upon the surrounding atmosphere, until old Aunt Dinah, who lives over the way leaned on her scrubbing brush and remarked: 'Brudder Copernicus 'tirely too savigerous when he gets started.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

MEMORIAL DAY IN ATLANTA.—April 26.—This was the greatest memorial day ever known here.—The Spartanburg, Greenville and Rome military are all here. The Richmond, Edgefield and Burke Hussars all remained over and took part in the great procession, which was fully a mile long. The Atlanta military were out in fuller force than ever before. At the cemetery thousands of visitors joined thousands of Atlanta people to make the great crowd which gathered around the graves. Six thousand Confederates are buried here. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee delivered a speech full of eloquent allusions to the sleeping heroes and their cause. The Fifth U. S. Artillery band was present, playing Southern airs amid great enthusiasm. Nearly all the Southern soldiers here took great interest in the decoration. At Columbus the greatest day of the kind ever known has passed there.—Gov. Colquitt unveiled the monument in honor of the Confederate dead in the presence of a great crowd.

A banquet was given in honor of Gen. Lee and the visiting military.

VETO OF THE ARMY BILL.

Outline of Mr. Hayes's Message.

STATEMENT OF THE GROUNDS OF HIS REFUSAL TO SIGN THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The army appropriation bill was returned to the House to-day without the Presidential signature, accompanied by a message stating at length the reasons for the veto. The President says that if the bill contained no other provisions than those for the support of the army, it would receive his prompt approval, but it includes further legislation and involves questions of the gravest character. He recites the statute now in force, embodied in sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes, and says the adoption of the proposed amendment may be considered in two aspects: First, as it affects the rights of the United States government to use military force to keep peace at elections; second, as it affects the rights of the government, by civil authority, to protect elections from violence and fraud. He then quotes and calls attention to sections 2,003, 5,528, 5,530, 5,531 and 5,532 of the Revised Statutes, and section 15 of the army appropriation bill passed June 18, 1878, together with remarks upon the purpose and effect of the latter as stated in the speeches of the Senators and Representatives who supported it. From these laws he says, it appears that there can be no military interference with elections, and that, consequently, there is no necessity for the enactment of section 6 of this bill. He then calls attention to the existing laws for the prevention of discriminations on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to punish fraud, violence and intimidation at Federal elections, and says: "These laws, it is the duty of the executive department of the government to enforce. The intent and effect of the 6th section of this bill is to prohibit all civil officers of the United States, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, from employing any adequate civil force for this purpose at a place where their enforcement is most necessary, namely: at places where congressional elections are held. If the proposed legislation should become a law, there will be no power vested in any officer of the government to protect from violence officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties. Their rights and duties, under the law, will remain, but the national government will be powerless to enforce its own statutes. The States may employ both military and civil power to keep peace and to enforce laws at State elections. It is proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect national elections. No sufficient reason has been given for this discrimination in favor of State and against national authority."

With regard to the manner in which it is sought to repeal the law authorizing the use of troops at the polls, he says: "The object aimed at is altogether foreign to the purpose of an army appropriation bill. The practice of tacking to appropriation bills a measure not pertinent to such bills did not prevail until more than forty years after the adoption of the constitution. It has become the practice of all parties, when in power, to have adopted it, and many abuses and great waste of public money have, in this way, crept into appropriation bills. The public opinion of the country is against it. States which have recently adopted constitutions, have generally provided a remedy for the evil, by enacting that no law shall contain more than one object, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The constitutions of more than half of these contain substantially this provision. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the government and to the true principle of legislation which requires that every measure shall stand or fall according to its own merits."

He says: "This Congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills, and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in separate bills by the usual and orderly methods of proceeding. But a majority of both houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principle maintained in the last Congress by the majority of the House of Representatives, namely: That the House of Representatives has the sole right to originate bills for raising revenue, and therefore, has the right to withhold appropriations upon which the existence of the government may depend unless the Senate and President shall give their assent to any legislation which the House may see fit to attach to appropriation bills. To establish this principle is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions. That a majority of the Senate now concurs in the claim of the House, adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not alter the question at issue. The new doctrine, if maintained, will result in the consolidation of unchecked and despotic power in the House of Representatives. A bare majority of the House will become the government, the executive will no longer be what the framers of the constitution intended—an equal and independent branch of the government. The principle of this bill places not merely the Senate and executive, but the judiciary also under the coercion and dictation of the House. The House alone will be the judge of what constitutes a grievance and also of the means and measure of redress. An act of Congress to protect elections is now a grievance complained of, but the House may, on the same principle, determine that a treaty made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a nomination or appointment to office, or a decision or opinion of the Supreme Court, is a grievance, and that the measure of redress is to withhold the appropriations required for the support of the offending branch of the government.

"Believing that this bill is a dangerous violation of the spirit and meaning of the constitution, I am compelled to return it to the House, in which it originated, without my approval."

Both houses of Congress adjourned soon after assembling to-day, in respect to the memory of the late Representative Clark.

A Strange Experience.

There resides near Oak Hill, in this county, says the Steelville (Mo.) *Mirror*, a man by the name of William Garrett, who has a remarkable history, as one of the few survivors of the terrible Mountain Meadow massacre, in September, 1857, where nearly 266 men, women and children were slain by the Indians and Mormons, under the leadership of John D. Lee, who has since expatiated his crime with his life. At that time Garrett was a boy, ten years of age, and with his sister Malinda, then six years old, was captured by the Indians after they had butchered their parents, and for twenty long years he remained a captive. During the Indian campaign in which Gen. Custer was killed he was captured by United States soldiers and being found to be a white man, and investigation finally resulted in establishing his identity. He was taken to the home of his childhood, and at once recognized the place. He has an uncle living at his old home in Henry county, in this State. The girl had long since become the wife of Red Cloud, the well known Sioux chief, and has by him three children. She prefers remaining with her Indian friends.—When rescued Garrett had forgotten his mother tongue, and was as wild as an untamed savage. He remembered his own and his sister's name, and the horrible scenes of the massacre, which nothing could blot from his memory. He visited the *Mirror* office on Tuesday last, and gave us some interesting incidents in connection with his twenty years' life among the savages. In appearance he is little above the medium height, erect and muscular, with dark hair and beard, florid complexion, and bright, keen blue eyes. He says the Mountain Meadow massacre was undoubtedly planned by Brigham Young. He remembers visiting Salt Lake with the Indians and seeing the Mormon leader pay the savages for the scalps of men, women and children, thus offering them an incentive to murder those not of the Mormon faith.

Garrett was adopted as the "medicine man" of the tribe, and inducted into the mysteries of the treatment of disease by the Indian method, and became a great Indian doctor, a fact which he has turned to account since his restoration to civilized life. He has the reputation of possessing great skill in the treatment of the sick in the neighborhood, where he has married a wife, purchased a farm and now resides. He has sufficiently mastered the English language to make himself understood, and is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He is devoting a portion of his time to study the design of publishing a narrative of his life in the wilderness, and a work on Indian medical knowledge.

How the Negroes of the South are Cruelly Swindled and Deceived.

(Washington letter of the 26th ult., to Richmond Dispatch.)

I saw a letter to-day written to Gen. King, member of Congress from Louisiana by a lady of that State who owns a large plantation, and whose daughter is married to a well-known English Earl. She says that agents have been among the negroes of Concordia parish and told them that the United States government has ordered them all to leave Louisiana and go to Kansas, where they are to have land and a good start as farmers. If they remain, however, at the end of eighteen months, the Indians are to be turned upon them, and will slaughter men, women and children without mercy. There is another story current among them that the Queen of Spain has purchased the land they occupy and if they do not leave she will put them to the sword. This lady tells of a well known colored man who sold his mule for $10, hogs for 50 cents a piece, and, leaving his cotton and corn crops—both well under way—has gone the promised land of Kansas.

A South Carolina member came up while Gen. King was giving me the contents of the letter referred to, and said the Radical agents in some parts of Louisiana are distributing among the negroes, Mr. Ellis says, chromos giving a rosy picture of farm life in Kansas. In a beautiful cottage, surrounded by trees, flowers and attractive home comforts, resides a colored family. A piano is seen through a front window, and in a rocking chair on the verandah sits a well-dressed aunty, as contented as plenty and nothing to do can make her.

An Itinerant's Subterfuge.

The Rev. Daniel Isaacs once alighted at an inn to stay the night. On asking for a bed he was told that he could not have one, as there was to be a ball that evening and all the beds were engaged.

"At what time does the ball break up?" inquired Mr. Isaacs.

"About three in the morning, sir."

"Well, then, can I have a bed until that time?"

"Yes, certainly; but if the bed is asked for you will have to move."

"Very well," replied Mr. Isaacs, and away he went to get between the sheets.

About three in the morning he was awakened by a loud knocking at the door.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"How many of you are in there?" inquired a voice.

"There's me; and Daniel and Mr. Isaacs, and an old Methodist preacher, was the reply.

"Then by Jupiter, there's plenty of you!" and the speaker passed on, leaving Mr. Isaacs to enjoy his bed.

NEW ARRIVAL.

Fine Hats.

An elegant line of GENTS FINE FUR HATS just to hand.

Also every variety of Fur, Wool and Straw Hats—New Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., 1879.—14.

GRAND SPRING TOUR, 1879.

ALLEN'S Great Exhibition

WONDERS UPON WONDERS.

BARNUM ECLIPSED!

THE PROPRIETOR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened his great exhibition for the Spring of 1879, in which

A Man Entering a Den of Ferocious Wild Beasts

will not be seen; but in place thereof, one of the finest stocks of Hardware, ever brought to this market, can be seen.

A Monster Sea Lion,

WEIGHING 5,000 POUNDS,

cannot be found about the establishment, but you will find such useful articles as Cooking Stoves & Utensils, Heating Stoves, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Plow Fixtures, &c., in great profusion.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GIANT,

TWENTY FEET HIGH,

was never heard of by the proprietor, who now has in store, the largest and cheapest assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, Screws, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Castings, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., to be found in this section of the State.

The Great War Elephant, BOLIVER

died several years ago, and consequently is not in this exhibition, where can be found Door Locks, Knobs, Latches, Window Glass, Putty, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Buggy and Wagon Material, Tinware, Bolts, the celebrated New York Enamel Paint, and everything else kept in a first-class Hardware House, at very low prices.

Doors open from sunrise until sunset.

Admission, to all parts of the Exhibition, free.

S. E. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Winston, N. C., March, 1879.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Israel G. Lash, on the 1st day of May, 1878, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. B. LASH, } Administrators
W. A. LASH, } of
W. A. LEMLY, } Israel G. Lash.

May 16, 1878-tf.

NEW STYLE VISITING CARDS in packages and neat leatherette cases. Cheap and beautiful. Gilt edge, round corners, at the BOOKSTORE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

—LOCAL & G.—Great inconvenience has been experienced by the good people of the vicinity of Brookstown, this county, on account of lack of mail facilities, which, we are pleased to learn, has been remedied by re-establishing a post-office there, with our young friend Allen L. Grieder, postmaster.

THANKS to Hon. R. F. Armfield for valuable public documents.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—This valuable publication for May duly received. Published at Wilmington at $1.50 Its motto is

"He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

We have received the report of Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, made to the Legislature. It affords correct information upon the subject, setting forth the claims of the Asylum upon the public.

NEWSPAPER correspondents from Washington, state that the House will make no more appropriations for election supervisors and deputy marshals. The Department of Justice will have no funds with which to terrorize and bulldoze the voters of the country. The special says:

"Care will now be taken that no such discretion can be exercised, as every item of appropriation for the Department of Justice will be made so specific that it cannot be diverted to any other purpose."

If the Federal election laws continue in force Grant's chances will be greatly augmented. Hayes and his brother stalwarts will attempt of course to repeat the iniquities, the rascalities and the bull-dozing of 1876. It is a matter of some interest to know how the deputy marshals were distributed in 1876. The *State's* Washington correspondent gives it:

"From a statement prepared by Finley, of Ohio, it appears that at the Presidential election in 1876, in twenty Democratic States 10,874 deputy marshals were appointed at a cost of $232,034.52, while in eighteen Republican States only 641 were appointed at a cost of $45,867.60." —*Wm. Star.*

Latest from Washington

In the House, on the 5th inst., Mr. Ladd, of Maine, introduced a bill to prohibit military interference at elections of which the following is the text:

Whereas, the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore, Be it enacted, &c., that it shall not be lawful to bring to, or to employ at any place where special or general elections are being held, in any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, of the Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, on the application of the Legislature or the Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Summary of News

The father of the Secretary of War, George W. McCrary, was born in Iredell County, N. C., and emigrated West.——Fifty horses were burnt at Providence, Rhode Island, last week, in the stable.——Thirty millions of U. S. 4 per cent securities have so far been taken.——Columbus Upron, Democrat, was elected by 2000 majority over his Greenback opponent, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. Schleicher, Dem., for the sixth Texas District.——Lord Falmouth, whose horse beat Lorillard's Uncas, is a very successful racer. He won, the New York *World* says, $800,000.——It is said that Lorillard, the owner of the American race-horse, Parole, won $400,000 on three races in England.——The importance of the Constitution grows upon Hayes as he gets older. It is the same Constitution under which a dozen years ago, in Congress, he voted for political riders on appropriation bills which he now vetoes.——Hon. Eli Shorter, a prominent member of the 34th and 35th Congress, and an eminent lawyer and politician of Alabama, died on the 29th ult., of Bright's disease. Age 56.——The village of Gratchenke on the Volga, in Russia, has been totally destroyed.——The Civil Damages bill passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, which permits the recovery of damages resulting from the sale of liquor from the owners of the buildings wherein liquor was sold, was signed by Governor Talbot.—— Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who for half a century was editress of Godey's Lady's Book, died in Philadelphia, April 30.——Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in Congress to tax incomes over $4,000, 2½ per cent.; over $10,000, five per cent., and over $20,000, ten per cent.——During April the national public debt increased $1,995,216.——Heavy floods again in Hungary.——The House passed the Army bill again, by a vote of 120 to 110, but the necessary two-thirds was lacking; only three Greenbackers voted with the Democrats.——Railway sheds at Stratford, Ontario, were blown up by nitro-glycerine; several men were killed and 150 cars destroyed.

Hon. Wm. M. Robbins will deliver the Memorial Address at Statesville.

The Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., has accepted an invitation to address the Graduating Class at the University of North Carolina, on June 1st.

The *Economist* says that Elizabeth City has shipped through the Dismal Swamp Canal more than $100,000 worth of fish this year.

Sallie Michael, who made the pipes of that celebrated brand, died at Morganton, last week. She was in her eighty-seventh year.

The case of the State vs. Swepson has been remanded back to Wake County on account of a defect in the transcript.

Godey's Lady's Book for June.

The June number of GODEY opens with a steel plate by Darley, that will forcibly suggest to mammas to keep base-ball playing outside of drawing-room doors. "The Rose-bud Garden of Girls" is continued with interest in every page, and the charming serial, "A Gentle Belle," is also continued, giving TWO NOVELS by distinguished authors to every subscriber. In addition are first-rate stories by Florence Avenal, Ethel Tane, Chas. C. Royce, Ella Rodman Church, and others. The mothers will find new suggestions for Fireside Fun; there is a captital fairy story for the little folks; an article especially seasonable upon gardening, by the eminent florist, Thomas Meehan; and, in addition to all this, a feast of fashion matter profusely illustrated, and the usual pages of Work Department, Hints on Home Adornment, and other specialties of this popular magazine, which this number closes its ninety-eighth volume. What other periodical, at that advanced age, can boast of being as blooming, fresh and attractive as a belle of eighteen? Send $1 to the Publishers and try it for six months.

The Veto Message.

We give below a few comments of the press, to show how the veto message is received.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

The Democrats in Congress ought to pass as separate bills the measures which they desire the President to sanction, and so force him to sign the bills or veto them upon their merits.

So far as I can learn it is the unanimous opinion of the Democrats that Mr. Hayes has surrendered himself entirely into the hands of the stalwarts, and gone back on his record with reference to the use of the army in politics. They say he assumes to dictate to Congress the manner in which it shall pass, and goes as far as President Johnson in attempting to intimidate the legislative branch of the Government. They think there is an implied intention to use the troops whenever he can do so to the advantage of his party, and broadly advances the most dangerous centralization heresies. The more conservative of Democrats see no ground upon which an adjustment of differences may be effected, which had been their hope when the Northern and Western Democrats dragged them into the figlet. There is now nothing left for them to do but to stand firmly by the principle that the army must not be used at polling places on election days upon any pretense.—*Washington Correspondence of the Richmond State.*

The tone of President Hayes' veto of the Army bill must disappoint very many who had been led to believe that he was prepared to accept all the laws of peace and to remove the country from all the irritating and arbitrary laws of war. It is written in creditable temper and has none of the clap-trap or fiery sentences of the stalwarts, but it deliberately takes issue with Congress on the use of Federal troops at elections, and defends the prerogatives of the Executive in maintaining peace at the polls by the bayonet, regardless of the laws of States or the action of the properly constituted authorities. This is a most vital and a fearfully fatal mistake on the part of President Hayes. He can no more maintain the Executive control of elections, under the pretence of keeping the peace at the polls, than he can turn the currents of Niagara backwards.—What he supports in his argument in favor of the use of Federal troops at elections, is neither possible of execution in a free country in time of peace, nor can it serve party purposes, in the present attitude of parties, except to furnish pretexts for rejecting the Presidential vote of any State where the policy of military intervention has been foolishly attempted.—*Phil. Times, Independent.*

Sailing of the Ohio.

DEPARTURE OF MORAVIAN CLERGYMEN —BREAKFAST ON BOARD.

The American Line steamship Ohio, Captain Morrison, left her moorings, at Christian street wharf, at eight o'clock this morning, for Liverpool, and the departure was made the more interesting by the sailing of a delegation of Moravian ministers to attend a synod in Germany. The Ohio, which had just come from the docks after a regular spring overhauling, never looked in better trim. In fact, everything about the vessel had a new appearance, while there was an entirely absence of the usual odors noticeable on ship board. The early hour of sailing did not deter a large crowd of people being present, the larger number being members of the different Moravian congregations in the city, and from various parts of the State, who had gathered to witness the departure of their friends.

The scene on the dock was a very interesting one, while the decks of the steamer were filled with passengers and friends. The saloon was handsomely decorated with freshly-cut flowers, and the newly-upholstered furniture and other fixtures gave everything a fresh and inviting appearance.

At half-past seven a fine breakfast was served on board, at which many of the friends of the passengers participated, and the event was made one of great pleasure. At eight o'clock, after the usual partings between friends, the Ohio was drawn out of the dock, her nose pointed down stream, and in a few minutes she was off, followed by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the friends on shore.

Among the cabing passengers are the following:

Rev. R. P. Lineback, Bethania, N. C.; Rev Henry Reusswig, Bethany, Minn.; Rev. C. B. Shultz, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. Chas. Nagel, Litiz, Pa.; Prof. Aug. Schulze, Bethlehem, Pa.; Prof. Edwin G. Klose, Bethlehem, Pa.; Bishop E. A. de Schweinitz, Salem, N. C.; Miss Anna de Schweinitz, Salem, N. C.; Rev. Edward Rondthaler, Salem, N. C.; Rev. Edmund A. Oerter, Bethlehem, Pa.; Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa.; Rev. C. B. Jacobson, Story City, Iowa; Rev. Chas. Lanius, Canal Dover, Ohio.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, May 3,* 1879.

Democrats in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The Democratic members of the House to-day held another caucus, and after an hour's deliberation definitely determined on their line of action in regard to the army appropriation bill, and agreed upon the exact terms of the measure to be seperately passed in lieu of the sixth section, it being also agreed that all consideration of the remainder of the bill shall be deferred until this independent political measure shall have been acted upon by the President. It will provide in substance that section 2002 and 2003 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed as authorizing the presence of United States soldiers at the polls except under orders of the President to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or in pursuance of the Constitutional requirements upon application of the legislature of a State or of a Governor when the legislature cannot be convened, to repress domestic violence. The bill will be accompanied by a preamble of an argumentative nature, to determine the phraseology of which and also to agree upon an effective title, consumed considerable time to-day.

Among the titles suggested were the the following: A bill to prevent the ballot-box from military interference; a bill to prevent the army and navy from interfering with the freedom of elections; a bill to prevent the control of elections in the States by the army and navy of the United States, and a bill to prevent the use of the army at the polls, and to promote the freedom of elections. It is understood that the title finally adopted is a bill to prevent an interference by the army with elections. The action taken by the caucus is substantially in accordance with an amended report presented to-day by the committee to whom the whole project was recommitted yesterday. The whole proceedings are said to have been characterized by a spirit of harmony and good feeling.

What to do with Drunkards.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That any person who habitually, whether continuously or periodically, indulges in the use of intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to stupefy his mind and to render him incompetent to transact ordinary business with safety to his estate, shall be deemed an inebriate within the meaning of chapter fifty-seven (57) of Battle's Revisal; *Provided*, The habit of so indulging in such use shall have been at the time of inquisition of at least [one] year's standing.

SEC. 2. If upon inquisition any person shall [be] found to be an inebriate, the Probate Court or the Superior Court or the Superior Court in or out of term shall immediately appoint some one of his nearest relations by blood or marriage, such relation being a discreet person, guardian of the estate of such inebriate, as in the case of orphans. In case such inebriate shall have no relation by blood or marriage competent in the judgement of the court to act as such guardian, the court shall appoint some other discreet person as such guardian.

SEC. 3. Every guardian of any inebriate shall have all the rights and powers over the estate of such inebriate and shall be subject to all the duties which are conferred and imposed by law upon guardians of minor children.

SEC. 4. Whenever an inebriate, for whom a guardian shall have been appointed shall become a sober person, and capable of managing his own affairs, the court which appointed such guardian is hereby authorized to remove him and restore to said inebriate all his property, to manage and control in as full and ample a manner as he held the same prior to his having been adjudicated an inebriate.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 14th day of March, A. D., 1879.

Wade Hampton in the Senate.

There was a stirring scene in the Senate chamber on Wednesday of this week. The Hon. "Dodger" Dawes, of Massachusetts, was in the midst of a blood-thirsty speech upon the army bill when he was interrupted, and down the centre aisle of the Senate chamber two men, having but two whole legs between them, walked to the Vice President's chair. One of them took the oath of office as a Senator. He had the right leg off below the knee, and walked with crutches, while the other stumped along on a wooden leg. These were the two Senators from South Carolina, Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler, the leaders of the famous Black Horse cavalry. Both were prominent Generals in the Confederate army, and served with distinction through the late war. Butler lost his leg at the battle of Brandy Station, the biggest of all the cavalry fights of the rebellion. Hampton braved unhurt forty hot engagements, to lose his leg recently by being thrown from a mule while he was hunting. The coming caused a sensation, and after he had taken the oath he hobbled back to a seat on the inner end on the back row of seats on the Democratic side and received the congratulations of his friends, while Dawes went on with his speech, abusing the methods that made Hampton's presence possible in the Senate.—Later in the afternoon General Joe Johnston, the greatest of all Southern soldiers, came over from the House, where he now holds a seat, and sat beside his trusted chief cavalry General in the late war, and congratulated him upon his elevation and ability to assume his new duties. Around these two prominent ex-officers of the Confederate army sat a dozen or more of lesser rank and distinction who fought under or with them, and withal it was a queer and instructive picture. Hampton looks very well considering his long sickness and severe suffering. He is about medium height, and has a well-developed figure. He has a good-natured face fringed with a black beard, well sprinkled with gray, worn Burnside fashion. His heavy suit of dark hair is turning gray, and within the last few years seem to have told heavily upon him.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

The New Postal Law.

The new law relating to the classification of mail matter and rates of postage thereon went into effect May 1st. The following is a summary of its leading provisions:

All mailable matter is divided into four classes, viz: First, written matter; second, periodical publications mailed by publishers or news-agents; third, miscellaneous printed matter; fourth, merchandise. Heretofore "merchandise" was included in the third class.

There is no change in the rates of postage on letters or postal cards; but the post-master-general is authorized to furnish for public use a "double postal card" that may be forwarded and returned to the writer if not delivered, said cards to be sold at two cents apiece.—(These cards have not yet been issued by the department.

On second-class matter the rate of postage will be uniform at two cents per pound, and at this rate sample copies may be sent from an office of publication or from a news agency to actual subscribers or to other news agents. The rates for the delivery of second-class matter at a letter carrier office are unchanged, but publishers are required to send to the office matter for delivery by carriers separate from that for delivery through the boxes of the office.

Third-class matter embraces books, transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars and other printed matter not second-class, proof-sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript accompanying the same. The rate of postage is one cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces.

Fourth-class matter embraces all mailable matter not included in the other three classes, rate of postage one cent an ounce or fraction thereof. The maximum weight is four pounds, but a single book weighing more is mailable. A simple dedication or inscription may be written upon the cover or blank leaves of any book or of any printed matter of the third class. The date and name of the sender of a circular, as well as the name of the person, addressed, may be written therein.

No mail matter upon which postage is due can be delivered until special stamps to be furnished to postmasters by the department, are affixed and cancelled equal in value to the amount of postage due. The penalty prescribed for failing to affix the stamps is a fine of $50.

Depredations by a Mad Dog.

The Hickory (Catawba county) *Press*, of the 26th of April, gives the following account of the ravages of a mad dog in that section:

Since last Saturday there has been a great deal of excitement throughout this community caused by a mad dog. Two children, one nine and the other eleven years, sons of Mr. G. Caldwell, were very severely bitten by the dog early Saturday morning. The children were playing around the yard at the residence near Hickory when the dog came up and attacked them. The dog seemed to be very ferocious and bit them in several places before he could be frightened away. Dr. Baker was called in and rendered medical attention. The parents have been very much exercised about the children and are doing everything they can to stay the dreadful effects of hydrophobia. To this time the children have showed no signs of pain more than the flesh wounds.

There is but little doubt that the dog referred to was a genuine mad dog.—M. W. H. Lutes, of Cleveland county, was in Hickory this week and informs us that a dog, filling the same description, had been through his section. It was first seen on Wednesday about eight miles below Shelby—it came to some hunters in the woods, bit their dogs and made its escape. Thursday it came by Senator Hoyle's store at Black Rock, bit his dogs and several ducks and geese. Later the same day it bit one or two little negroes who were playing on the road side. Friday it bit a young lady who was recently married to Mr. James Wells. She received several severe wounds, but finally succeeded in beating him away from her. The dog then came on through the "Hog Hill" settlement, then through the neighborhood of Mr. James Keever's showing fight with dogs, cows, chickens and everything of the kind with which he came in contact. Friday night he came to Hickory and jumped on a negro man, who beat him off with a board, not, however, until he had lost part of his over-coat in the fight. Saturday morning after he bit Mr. Caldwell's children, several gentlemen guarding at the railroad works, followed the rabid animal and gave him a silent grave near the Catawba river.

The above is another illustration demonstrating the necessity of a dog law. We learn that there have been quite a number of dogs killed through the communities above mentioned, and we say that it would be better to kill every dog in this and Cleveland counties than to endanger human life to the deadly effects of hydrophobia.

Dark Days in Russia.

COLOGNE, May 1.—The Cologne *Gazette* St. Petersburg letter, dated 22nd April, says: An universally gloomy feeling prevails. One feels that he must be prepared for the worst. Rigorous police regulations are already in force respecting the entrance of houses. Visits and searches by night and so on, are to be rendered still more stringent. After 9 o'clock in the evening nobody will be at liberty to show himself in the street without a certificate upon which must be written and attested the place from which the bearer comes and to which he is going. If this ordinance, which was planned by Gen. Gourko, the governor-general, is promulgated, then we shall have nothing to do but quietly squat down in our chambers in the evening; for how are we going to get such certificates and attestation after that hour? It will not be necessary to light a candle before half past nine o'clock and yet at nine o'clock, just as in the barracks, every light must be put out.

"The measures are certainly stringent, but at the same time the insecurity of St. Petersburg is daily on the increase. Every day we hear of grenades exploded in the streets. Happily there have not been serious consequences.—For the present the intention of the Nihilists is believed to be to keep the police in a state of constant excitement and at last tire them out or lull them to sleep with the idea that the danger has been exaggerated. They also reckon on harsh measures and arrest producing discontent among many people, who when the time comes for the grand attack on the government, would join the revolutionists.

"In the night between Friday and Saturday seditious placards were found stuck up in the vicinity of the theatres, and at the corners of the business streets, and although the city police and the detectives at once hurried up and tore down the manifestoes, they nevertheless appeared anew, as though conjured forth from the wall by enchantment. Passers by stopped to read the bills, and in this one night the police arrested upwards of 150 persons. Among all those taken the police failed to find in a single case as much as a scrap of paper which appeared to have anything to do with the proclamation. The mysterious bill-sticker, on the other hand, went on with his work indefatigably, and the police could not succeed in discovering him. The alarm at last became so great that two companies, under command of Col. DeBey, marched out and were posted at the entrances to a number of houses and in the street. When the guard had its attention called to the right, bills were posted up on the left, and after they had been torn down on the left, there on the right again appeared the manifestoes of the men of the revolution.

"Since the attempt on the life of the Czar, troops have been held in readiness day and night. In every regiment two companies in marching order, equipped with ball, cartridge and all the accessories requisite for active operation, are kept constantly under arms. Batteries stand ready horsed and mounted in the barrack yards. A squadron of cavalry stands in constant readiness to mount, and day and night divisions of Cossacks patrol the streets. On the 16th ult., a peasant was arrested in whose pockets were found dispositions for revolutionary troops. According to this document active operations were to commence on the night between the 16th and 17th.—Instantly the government made the most extensive preparations for defence. The Grand Duke Nicholas took up his quarters with his entire staff in the offices of the general staff opposite the winter palace. In the riding school of the guards is a regiment of hussars of the guards quartered, while the barracks of the Paoloff and Picobanjenski regiments were crammed full of troops and the whole artillery of the guards received orders to hold itself in readiness for immediate action. The troops continued several days and nights in the places assigned them, but the revolution did not break out. Probably the whole story of an intended out-break was an intentional mystification."

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Henry Hart, deceased, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Hart to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1880, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

ISAAC O. HART,
Administrator with will annexed.
May 1st, 1879.—19-6w.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNDERSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES
AND
HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT." Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

Flower Seeds

FOR SALE AT

Salem Bookstore.

1879 SPRING AND SUMMER 1879.

LADIES

Please Read This

THEN CALL,

and be convinced that at the well known Millinery establishment of

Mrs. DOUTHIT,

can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

Ladies Furnishing Goods,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

LINEN and CHINTZ SUITS, LADIES CASHMERE COATS & ULSTERS, KID, SILK AND BERLIN GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES & BOWS, BONNETS & HATS for Ladies & Children, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, Fine TOILET SOAPS, PARASOLS, FANS, LACES, EDGING, RUFFLING, SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.

All the above will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Don't forget to take a peep when you call at the

DIME AND HALF-DIME TABLE,

where there are numerous articles, useful to every one at such astonishing low prices.

JEWELRY, Plain & set, in GREAT VARIETY.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Spring and Summer of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Fresh Arrivals

OF

Fancy Stationery

AT THE

SALEM BOOKSTORE

Floral Panels

suitable for framing, or mantel ornaments.

PORTFOLIOS,

In linen bindings, ornamented with hand painted bouquets of flowers.

Mark Twain's

SCRAP BOOKS

in several styles of binding.

NEW STYLE

VISITING CARDS

in leatherette cases and in packs, with round and turned corners. Also Satin hand-painted Card Cases of neat design.

PAPETERIES

at all prices.

CHAMOIS SKIN

Pen Wipers,

Two Styles.

Peace's

Birthday and Scripture Text CARDS.

These are the most beautiful Gems of printing ever offered here.

THE LEATHERETTE GOODS

of BROWN & HARD, New York, are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to more than mention them. We have several styles of these Goods in stock to be disposed of at low figures.

GIFT BOOKS

in all styles of bindings at greatly reduced prices.

Our General Stock is as complete as ever, and we are determined to sell goods at very short profits for the next sixty days.

Call on us without fail.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

April 17, 1879.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

We have received a lot of fine

LADIES' SHOES,

made to our order in BALTIMORE:

Front Lace,
Side Lace, and
Button Boots,

which we can sell to dealers at the same quality of Shoes can be bought.

Call and See.

We continue to make to order all kinds of LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. Also

Men's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

of good material, style and workmanship.

PRICES REASONABLE.

☞ We order fancy UPPERS and put the BOTTOMS on for those who desire them.

We Strive to Give Satisfaction.

H. C. RICH & CO.

Salem, N. C., May 1, 1879.—6m.

D. R. LEAK T. A. WILSON.

WINSTON MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.36.

JEWELRY STORE,

WINSTON, N. C.

REMOVED TO GRAY'S NEW BUILDING

Opposite Merchants' Hotel.

I have just received a nice assortment of

Clocks and Silver Plated Ware.

I also have a large stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

WALKING CANES, &c., &c.

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

REPAIRING of every description in my line done promptly, and warranted.

WM. T. VOGLER.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.—8-6m.

NEW NORTH CAROLINA

HAND BOOK,

a guide for Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs, Registers, Coroner, Constables and other County Officers: including the LAWS, FORMS AND PRECEDENTS.

BY A MEMBER OF THE RALEIGH BAR

For sale at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

JOB PRINTING of

all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

Watches to suit Marvel Vers of all Over the United States. Agents wanted. Address Dr. Dr. Dr. Knoxville, Tenn.

BOX PAPERS. More of those fine, popular Papeteries at the Salem Bookstore.

New Advertisements.

DIXIE SOAP

P. J. CREW & CO.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Manufacture all the standard varieties of

LAUNDRY SOAPS,

Which they offer at lowest prices.

☞ TRY OUR DIXIE SOAP. ☜

XANTHINE.

Prof. Hertz's Great German Hair Restorative. The best preparation for the Hair NOW KNOWN. It gradually restores gray hair to its natural color, producing a luxuriant growth, eradicates scruff and dandruff, cures all diseases of the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out and relieves neuralgia in the head and headache. Try it. Prepared by XANTHINE CO., Richmond, Va., and for sale by all Druggists.

BECKWITH'S

Anti Dyspeptic Pills

These Pills will PREVENT AND CURE DYSPEPSIA. They are an unrivalled DINNER PILL, mild aperient, and admirably adapted as a Family Medicine. They are used by the most cultivated people in our country, and are extensively used by Physicians in their practice. Sold by Druggists generally. Send for circular. C. R. BECKWITH. Sole Manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

EMINENT DRS. S. L. & J. C. NIEDLET, St. Louis, Mo.,

Say: Golden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTACT OF BEEF is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required, being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. In DIPTHERIA, MALARIAL TYPHOID FEVERS, WEAKNESS, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with great success. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Business ladies or gentlemen free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

$777 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., Augusta, Maine.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Notice to Old Confederates.

At a meeting of the Committee of Confederate Soldiers' Survivors' Association it was determined to call a meeting of the old soldiers at Winston on MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 10TH, for the due observance of that day, and to decorate the graves of the Confederates buried here, and to perfect the organization already commenced, and to fix upon some early day for a general reunion of all the Confederate soldiers in this section.

A Memorial Oration will be delivered by Col. J. I. Scales.

All those who wore the Gray are cordially invited to attend and assist in paying honors to the memory of their dead comrades.

T. J. BROWN,
H. T. BAHNSON,
A. B. GORRELL,
M. W. NORFLEET,
C. B. WATSON,
D. P. MAST,
G. M. MATHES,
Committee.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Committee in charge have fixed upon the following programme for the 10th of May:

PROGRAMME:

The procession will form at the Square in Salem, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the following order, and march up Main Street to the Court-House square in Winston, thence to the Cemetery:

SALEM CORNET BAND.

WINSTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Chariot containing 13 Young Ladies.

Carriage with the Orator of the Day.

Procession of Old Soldiers and Citizens.

— DAVIDSON Court this week.

— ALL kinds of Castings, at Allen's.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

— FORESTS have their summer's foliage and look cool and inviting.

— ICE-CREAM saloons are tempting—yea, and an irresistible dime luxury.

☞ Woodland For Sale.—Enquire at the Bookstore.

— 20 CENTS you pay to weigh a load of hay.

— LAST year this time strawberries were in the market.

— THE healing waters of our Mineral Spring attract more visitors than ever.

— 22nd Ascension Day; 40 days after Easter.

— ROBT. T. GRAY, Esq., delivers the Memorial Address at Fayetteville.

— YOUNG lady botanists are eager in the search of rare specimens of plants and flowers.

— TALL growths of weeds don't add much to the adornment of the north-eastern portion of the square. Grub 'em up.

— NEXT Friday the 75th anniversary of S. F. Academy takes place. It promises to be a grand affair.

— Miss MARY HICKS bade her many friends and admirers adieu, Tuesday, and returned to her home in Raleigh.

— FOUR persons were received into Baptist Church, by letter, at a Conference held Tuesday evening.

— FRANK CLOUD, one of Winston's "peace quellers" is off, sojourning at his former home in Surry.

— Rev. M. C. Kurfees has resumed services at Tise's Hall, preaching to good audiences.

— THE stepping-stone crossings of Winston have been added to and new ones put down at several places.

— THE Governor has commissioned Jas. A. Gray a Notary Public of Forsyth.

— THE subject of Railroads is now the topic in Winston. Subscriptions to the Mt. Airy Railroad are being solicited.

— Two marriage license have thus far been issued for the flowery month of May.

— GINGER ALE, a nice beverage at Smith's new Fountain. A glass for 5 cents. Soda Water 10 cents.

— WE hear it rumored that the Durham Military Company will visit Salem and Winston and participate in the memorial exercises of Saturday.

—ALL having claims against the estate of Henry Hart, deceased, are notified to make settlement within the time prescribed by law.

— GYMNASIUM practice is in vogue these evenings, and the first-class awkwardness displayed by the boys is laughable.

— MILLER BROS have commenced the foundation of their planing mills and work-shop. It will be quite an extensive affair and occupy some time in building.

— ICE-COOL Birch Beer, a splendid drink, is drawn from Smith's new Soda Fountain, for only 5 cents a glass.

—TOBACCO box manufacture revives with the opening of the factories. It requires an immense number to supply the home demand.

— O. J. LEHMAN has completed his tobacco factory in Bethania, and will soon commence operations. It is the pioneer enterprise in that village.

— THE little folks had their picnic on Saturday in the woods skirting Butner's meadow. The pleasure of the occasion filled their little hearts to overflowing.

— WM. BARROW, now engaged on the Mooresville R. R., was at home a few days the past week. He reports fine progress in road-building.

— ***Top Buggy and Harness,*** arranged for single and double, for sale. Enquire at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

— THE Citizen's Reading Club is under many obligations to Hon. W. M. Robbins for a copy of a large and useful statistical Atlas, of 1870. It is a valuable acquisition to the Club's library.

— Miss —. HARRIS, one of Concord's accomplished young ladies, is visiting the family of Capt. S. E. Allen, of Winston. Miss H. is a sister of the talanted editor, Wade H. Harris, of the Wilmington *Sun*.

— PLACES of business will close doors during the memorial exercises, Saturday. A large number of the surviving braves is expected and a day long to be remembered is promised.

— F. W. MELLER and CHAS. STEERS are out canvassing the northern cities in the interest of Reich's patent churn and egg-beater.

— W. P. REYNOLDS, of Sunny Side, has opened a tobacco factory on his premises, one mile below town. Success to the infantory enterprise in that direction.

— Miss ANNIE DE SCHWEINITZ will enter a Moravian college at Montauban, France, where she will take lessons in French.

— THE presentation of Winston Light Infantry's new and handsome colors, is announced to take place at the Merchant's Hotel, Saturday morning, 9 a. m.

— AT the restaurants, in Winston, the colored people supply the inner man, during the working season of the Factories. A good square meal can be obtained for 15 cents.

— I. W. DURHAM, the practical marble worker, has tendered in honor of our sleeping heroes, a monument to mark their last resting place, bearing the inscription, "Our Confederate Dead."

— TAX ASSESSORS who were not present at the meeting of the County Commissioners Monday, should not fail to read the proceedings in another column. It was desirous that all should have been present.

— BETHANIA is soon to have an extensive cotton and woolen factory. Thos. B. Lash will erect the same, and it will form an important addition to the enterprise of that place. Z. G. Hege, of the Winston Furniture works, is to be the manager.

— We want our farmers all go to grass. But before going we want them to call at Allen's Hardware Store and buy one of those A. No. 1 Scythe Blades, with which to cut the grass.

—HAPPY HILL is not a city of peace as the name might imply. Benj. Palmer and Julius Roberts, both colored, gave proof of the fact Sunday, by a general fisticuff. The parties were up before a magistrate Monday, and bound over in a bond of $50.

— WRITING SCHOOL. — The young men and boys of Salem are requested to meet Mr. Williamson, the penman at Meller's Confectionary on Thursday evening, May 8th, half-past 7 o'clock, where classes can be formed and all other arrangements made. Specimens can be seen at the Postoffice. The specimens we have seen are excellent.

— GEO. B. EVERETT and family, were out pleasure riding one day during the past week, when the buggy became uncoupled, and they were deposited *sans ceremonie* in the middle of the road, the horse continuing his course without let or hindrance with the front wheels. No injuries to any of the parties.

— At the session of the Baptist Sunday School, on last Sabbath, Rev. M. Baldwin, owing to inability to attend regularly, declined the position of superintendent. A new election was held, and Capt. Hollister chosen to fill the vacancy, with W. W. Workman as assistant.

— DAN KESTER, the Winston genius has hit upon another new invention. It is a bridle bit, and is without doubt a first-rate contrivance to check a runaway horse. It is equally of service for general use. A patent has been applied for.

— A BEAUTY.—Our friend Smith, the Winston Druggist, now has in his store a new Soda Fountain which eclipses anything of the kind ever seen in these parts. It is a perfect beauty, and all admirers of the beautiful should call and see it.

— On May 1st, (Thursday last) the reduction of tax on tobacco went into effect, and the manufacturers who had been witholding their orders, crowded the depot to its utmost capacity. Over 200,000 pounds—10 car loads—were shipped on that day, and during the past week upwards of 400,000 pounds exported, the largest shipment ever recorded here.

— It is justly a matter of pride for our citizens, that no better market exists for country produce in any of the surrounding towns, than at this point.—Corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, wool, hay, wood, beef, eggs, butter, and all the farm products find a ready sale here.—The prices range as high as in any local market, and there are many of our farmer friends who will bear us up in this.

— A BELLED BUZZARD.—On Friday last, John McGee and Robert Bailey caught one of these birds, and fastened to its neck a small sheep bell. The bird, with his musical appendage, has thus far remained about town. Many on first hearing the tinkling, and discovering its source, supposed it to be the famous vulture which has attracted so much attention in various parts of the county.

— Our ladies display a highly refined taste in the culture of flowers. The gardens are beautifully arranged, and rare and choice plants delight the eye. We trust we may be pardoned for giving utterance to the expression, but the lovely faces of the fair ones who tend the flowers are brighter and more beautiful than the blossoms which they nurture.

— ORDINATION.—To our young friend and former citizen, J. H. Clewell, the rite of ordination was administered in the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pa., on Sunday last, Bishop E. De Schweinitz officiating. The newly ordained minister will shortly proceed to Urichsville, Ohio, where he has accepted pastoral charge of a congregation.

— SHADY MOUNT Sabbath School, was to have celebrated its 8th anniversary Sunday, but postponed the occasion until next Sabbath, 11th inst.—Rev. S. D. Franklin will preach the sermon at 1 o'clock, p. m., to be followed by an entertaining programme.

— MARRIAGE LICENSE.—The following marriage license were granted for the month of April:

James Hawkins, Bettie Clingman.
Frederick Zigler, Mary L. Crouse.
J. B. T. Hampton, Eliza Leak.
Jos. H. Vance, Jane Adelaide Fogle.
Wm. E. Spach, A. S. Snider.
Ed. Penn, Melissa Vernon.
Eli Brown, Maria Hubbard.
Henry Kiger, Elizabeth Shore.
R. A. Wommack, Lettie Lehman.

—ACCIDENT.—An unfortunate accident happened to L. B. Mendenhall, of this county, on Saturday last in this way:—The tongue of the wagon, while driving, by some means run under a root, which frightened the horses, causing them to break the breast chain, run away, and upset the wagon;—one of the horses, about going blind, became detached from the wagon, and running against a stump or snag injured himself causing his death in a very short time. The wagon was damaged badly, but Mr. Mendenhall and his son who were in the wagon, escaped uninjured.

— TOBACCO.—Onward and upward speeds the tobacco industry of our section. Mr. Snow has handed us the collections of Internal Revenue of the 5th N. C. District, from May 1st to the week ending Saturday 3rd inst., which are as follows:

WINSTON OFFICE.

1st.	2d.	3d.
$60,196.54	$4,095.88	$2,526.90

REIDSVILLE, (Branch Office.)

1st.	2d.	3d.
$43,239.36	$5,119.68	$2,388.92

TOTAL IN DISTRICT.

$103,435.90	$5,215.56	$4,910.82

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Salem, N. C., May 1, 1879.

Miss Allice Buckner, William Bloom, (col.) Miss Carrie Blackarel, W. C. Brown, John Chisel, (col.). C. E. Fisher, Mrs. Nancy Foster, B. W. Hatcher, P. Dennes Jones, J. H. Johnson, John Livengood, Miss Laura McKinsey, Joseph Mithel, (col.), J. F. & W. A. Moore, A. E. Marion, J. M. Neal, M. F. Nason, John B. Rominger, Manda Smith, Warren G. Styron, O. Stevenson, Jas. D. Smith.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

☞ A new summer beverage is being introduced here. It is manufactured from what is known as the California moss. Place the roots in sweetened water, when after a few hours fermentation takes place and your drink is ready. When used daily, fresh water slightly sweetened must be added, while new roots are constantly forming, as mother in a vinegar barrel, which should be partly removed. To preserve, when tired of use, particles of the roots can be dried and kept an indefinite length of time. A small quanty will in a short time supply the town. We've sampled some and pronounce it superb. Just the thing for warm days.

— CONSOLIDATION COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the members of the Moravian Church, the following brethren were elected to fill vacancies occasioned by expired terms in the several Church Boards.

Board of Elders.—Rev. L. B. Warrenchke succeeds Dr. N. S. Siewers.

Board of Trustees.—Dr. J. W. Hunter was re-elected, and J. W. Fries succeeds H. W. Fries.

Salem Boy's School Board.—Dr. J. F. Shaffner and C. T. Pfohl were re-elected, and D. H. Starbuck succeeds J. T. Lineback.

— Our printing department was again graced on Saturday by a number of the young ladies of Salem Female Academy. The fair beings took a turn at the wheel and stand at the feed board, expressing much surprise and wonder at the mysteries of the art. They were what is called the first room company, and we would with pleasure give the names of all if we but knew them. Only some 6 or 8 of the fair faces were familiar. Their presence was duly appreciated, and we will hereafter at any time be found ready to initiate them so far as time and opportunity may permit into the mysteries of that craft which has come down to us from Faust and Gutenberg.

— OUR young friend, I. W. Durham, found that driving Mustang ponies was not at all times either pleasant or safe. In fact it proved not to be the fun it is said to be. And this is the manner in which his sad experience came in. Business called him to Davie County and he made the trip thither, safely crossing at Idol's ferry. On his return homeward, just as the flat had been pushed off from the bank Foy's "lestle" nag took a notion to back,—and back she did,—buggy and all—into the water. After a little plunging the animal struck bottom and stuck till rescued. Nothing, strange to say, was lost or broken.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Our municipal elections passed off quietly Monday.—Little or no interest was manifested. In Salem the old Board of Commissioners was re-elected and also the Mayor, by the following ballot:

For Mayor.—J. F. Shaffner, 79.

Commissioners.—J. W. Fries, 79; Alex. Ackerman, 78; W. T. Vogler, 76; J. G. Sides, 80; E. A. Ebert, 57; J. W. Hunter, 62; D. T. Crouse, 73.

WINSTON.—For Mayor.—Capt. A. B. Gorrell, 345.

Commissioners.—S. Byerly, 334; G. W. Hinshaw, 260; J. A. Bitting, 253; C. Hamlin, 255; W. B. Glenn, 260; T. J. Brown, 342; P. A. Wilson, 254.

There was a large number of votes cast for 24 different citizens, numbering from 1 to 97 each.

KERNERSVILLE.—For Mayor.—Dr. A. D. Linasay.

Commissioners.—N W Sapp; F. M. Stafford; W H Leak; R B Kerner; L E Griffith.

—COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The Board met Monday, and we give below an abstract of the proceedings:

It was ordered that the general law in regard to public roads be adopted by the board.

The petition of Wm. Ebert and others, asking for a public road across the Paper Mill pond was accepted, and the following persons appointed to serve as Jurors in laying out said road: Wm. Snider, Sr., Ed Rominger, W. R. Snider and David Zimmerman.

C. H. Hauser and J. H. Cox were appointed to let out contract for building or repairing bridge on Mt. Airy road to the lowest bidder.

Pursuant to notice, the tax assessors appointed for 1879 met and conferred with the Board and adopted the following uniform scale of valuation on property:

Horses 1st class, $100; 2nd $75; 3rd $50; 4th $25. Mules, 1st class $100; 2nd $75; 3rd $50; 4th $25. Jacks $75. Jennets $50. Cows, 1st class, $20; 2nd $15; 3rd $8. Sheep and goats $1. Hogs per cwt., $3. Bacon and lard per pound 8 cents. Wheat per bushel $1. Corn per bushel 60 cents. Hay per cwt. 30c. Tobacco, manufactured and leaf, from $1 to $30 per cwt. Whisky per gallon, 25 cents. Brandy per gallon, 25 cents. Cotton per pound 10 cents.

Nothing more of importance before the Board they adjourned to meet again the 1st Monday in June.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., near Clemmonsville, Elder Wm. Turner officiating, Mr. W. HAUSER to Miss S. C. WELFARE.

In Bethania, on Wednesday last, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. R. A. WOMMACK to Miss L. A. LEHMAN.

On the 4th inst., in East bend Township, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Matthews, Mr. P. A. APPERSON to Miss LAURA MILLER, daughter of Wm. H. Miller, Esq.

Also, by A. Horn, Esq., Mr. EMANUEL BEAN to Miss JOSAPHINE E. MICKEY.

DIED.

On the 2nd inst., at his residence in South Fork township, Mr. WILLIAM THORNTON, aged 65 years.

Near Hagerstown, Wayne County, Indiana, April 11th, 1879, Mrs. ELIZA STEWARD, wife of Amos Steward, formerly of Friedland neighborhood, in this county. Her age was 69 years, 8 months and 24 days.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY, MAY 16, 1879.

Thursday, May 15, 8 o'clock, P. M. Concert by the MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, of Boston, in the Academy Chapel.

Friday, May 16, 10 o'clock, A. M. Concert by the ACADEMY, assisted by the QUINTETTE CLUB, in the Moravian Church of Salem.

Friday, May 16, 8 o'clock, P. M. Concert by the QUINTETTE CLUB in the Academy Chapel.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

PATTERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.10 to $1.30; Corn, 70; Rye, 70 to 00; Oats, 40; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Eggs, 8 to 9; Beeswax, 22; Flour, $2 75 to 3 25; Meal, per lb., 2c; Bacon, 6 to 9; Lard, 8; Peas, 60; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30 a 00; Tallow, 7. Mountain Kit Butter out of season. Fresh Home Butter, 15 to 20.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 7½ to 8; Extra, 8 to 9; White, 10 to 11; Coffees, Rio, 11½ to to 17; Extra Fancy, 18; Yarns, 90; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8½ to 0; Soda, 4½; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 17½; Syrup, per gallon, 22; Salt, per sack, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00. Sole Leather, 20 to 22.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL

NEW CROP.

Lugs, Green	$2 00 to $2 50
" Com	2 00 to 3 00
" Good Red	3 50 to 5 50
" Bright com	3 00 to 5 00
" " good	6 00 to 8 50
" " fine	10 00 to 12 50
" " fancy	10 00 to 15 00
Sun Cured fillers	5 00 to 7 50
Leaf Common	3 00 to 5 00
" Red	5 00 to 6 00
Rich waxy fillers	7 50 to 11 00
Bright thin leaf	12 00 to 15 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 50
Wrappers, Good Red, and com. Mahog'y	12 00 to 18 00
" Common Bright	12 50 to 15 00
" Good and Colory	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine and Waxy	35 00 to 50 00
" Fancy	50 00 to 75 00
Mahogany	25 00 to 45 00

CHARLOTTE, May 1.—Flour $3 00 a $3 25. Wheat 100. Corn 00 a 65. Oats 00 a 50. Bacon 6 a 7. Potatoes, sweet, 50 a 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 24.—Bacon 6½ a 7½. Apple Brandy $1 75. Flour $4 75 a $5 25. Corn 65 a 67½. Oats 45 a 00. Wheat 1 00 a $1 50. Lard, 8 a 9. Potatoes, 1 50 a 1 75. Whisky $2 00.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Flour 4 75 a 5 40. Wheat 1 08 a $1 15. Corn 42 a 44. Oats 30 a 00.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Wheat $1 10 a $1 13. Corn 42 a 43. Oats 35 a 00. Flour $3 50 a $3 65. Bacon, 42 a 6.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Wheat 1 01 a 1 06; Corn 37½ a 38. Oats 28 a 31. Bacon 4½ a 5½.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY,

In the Superior Court before I. N., Vestal, Clerk, Petition for Final Settlement.

A. E. Conrad Ex'r. of Joseph Conrad, dec'd, against

J. T. Conrad, S. F. Conrad, C. J. Watkins and wife, F. Q. Watkins, Henry Eccles and wife, A. R. Eccles, E. J. Conrad guard. of J. S. Conrad, F. J. Conrad, M. E. Conrad and W. A. Conrad, minor heirs of W. A. Conrad, dec'd., and Dr. J. H. Kinyoun guard of J. J. Kinyoun, L. A. Kinyoun, P. R. Kinyoun, and E. K. Kinyoun minor heirs of E. A. Kinyoun, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dr. J. H. Kinyoun guard. of J. J. Kinyoun, L. A. Kinyoun, P. R. Kinyoun and E. K. Kinyoun are necessary parties to the above petition and are non residents of this State, therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper printed in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, and let them take notice that if they fail to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County, within twenty days after this publication and show cause why the said petition shall not be granted, the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office in Yadkinville, this 18th day of March, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk of Superior Court.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

HORNER'S FERTILIZING SALTS,

With which any farmer can make his own fertilizers,

CHEMICALS

And other materials for making

HOME FERTILIZERS.

Muriate Potash, Epsomite,
Sulphate Soda, Plaster
Peruvian Guano, Oil Vitriol,
Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood,
Dissolved South Carolina,
Unmixed Raw Bone, &c., &c.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Formulas for home manipulation, estimates as to cost, and information regarding mixing, &c., cheerfully given.

HORNER'S
Pure Slaughter House
BONE-DUST
AND
DISSOLVED BONE,
GUARANTEED THE
"Best in America."

HORNER'S
AMMONIATED
Raw Bone Superphosphate
AND CONCENTRATED
SUPERPHOSPHATE
FOR ALL CROPS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.,
Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Wood St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

No. 3 6mo. Feb. 20.

WHITEWASHING.

LEWIS HUNE offers his services to the citizens of Salem and Winston, who wish the walls of their dwellings or outhouses neatly and durably whitewashed.

Repairing, plastering and all kindred jobs done with neatness.

Orders can be left at the new Hardware Store of Vaughn & Brown, Winston, or address him at the Winston Postoffice.

April 10, 1879.—1y.

NEW STYLE VISITING CARDS in packages and neat leatherette cases. Cheap and beautiful. Gilt edge, round corners, at the BOOKSTORE.

GEO. W. HINSHAW.

HINSHAW BROS.,

(SHALLOWFORD STREET Opposite Piedmont Warehouse.)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, GUANO,

FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

WE are grateful to our friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have had for the past two years while doing business for Allison & Addison, of Richmond, Va., and in soliciting a continuance of the same we desire to call your attention to a few facts:

1st. For thirteen years we have been engaged in the Mercantile business and think we understand it pretty thoroughly and know the wants of our people.
2nd. We have sufficient capital to enable us to buy our Goods exclusively for Cash, thereby saving the discounts.
3rd. We buy in large quantities and at the lowest prices.
4th. We have the best arranged and most convenient Storehouse and Warehouse in Western North Carolina.
5th. We pay no rents or unnecessary expenses.
6th. We employ none but first-class salesmen.
7th. We appreciate the hardness of the times and want only a fair living profit on our goods.
8th. We never have and never will, knowingly, misrepresent any article to effect a sale.
9th. We base all our transactions on cash values in exchanging Merchandise for Produce of every description.
10th. We are willing always to meet fair, honest and open competition, but will not resort to trickery to make sales.
11th. We carry as large and fine an assortment of goods as can be found in this part of the State.
12th. We receive New Goods nearly every day.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY,

UNBLEACHED AND BLEACHED DOMESTICS,
CAMBRICS, DRILLINGS, PLAIDS, FLANNELS,
LINSEYS, TICKINGS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, MERINO
VESTS AND PANTS FOR LADIES AND GENTS,
BLANKETS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, JEANS,
COTTONADES, A FULL LINE OF FRIES' JEANS,
SHEETING AND YARNS, LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS,
HATS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, SHOES AND
BOOTS, HARDWARE, NAILS, AXES, SAWS, HAMMERS,
KETTLES, POTS, OVENS AND LIDS, HORSE AND
MULE SHOES, CUTLERY, LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS,
GLASS, PUTTY, ROPE, BUCKETS, TUBS, DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, OILS,
VARNISHES, SYRUPS, SALT, MEAT, LARD, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA, CANDLES, CANNED FRUITS,
JELLIES, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, CANDIES, FLOUR,
MEAL, CHOP, CORN AND SOLE LEATHER. WE
SELL SPENCER HANES' UPPER LEATHER, NONE
BETTER FOR WEAR.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT.

is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 300 farmers in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground PLASTER and No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE FIRST CLASS.

We keep a full line of SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES, made at Winchester, Va., every pair of which we warrant. We also have a very large stock of other Shoes and Boots.

Dried Fruits and all Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.

W. T. BOHANON, of Davie County,
NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth County,
W. P. BENTON, of Stokes County,
} Salesmen.

RESPECTFULLY,

April 10, 1879. **HINSHAW BROTHERS.**

VARIOUS KINDS OF BOOKS

AT THE

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Several Lots of School Books at Cost.

CALL AND SEE THOSE POPULAR

BLACK BASKETS,

SCRAP BOOK AND ALBUM

ORNAMENTS.

A FEW CHROMOS & STEEL ENGRAVINGS AT COST.

AT AND SOME BELOW COST.

BOX PAPERS VERY CHEAP,

Some as Low as 10cts. 15cts. and 20cts.

A VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS,

Call and Examine our Stock.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4 Daily ex. Sun.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 30 a m	6 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	5 34 a m	9 10 p m	.....
" High Point	7 00 a m	10 39 p m	.....
Arrive at Greensboro	7 50 a m	11 30 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 00 a m	.....	11 40 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 16 a m	.....	3 34 a m
" Durham	11 05 a m	.....	4 26 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 4 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 5 a m	.....

No. 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 5. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 20 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 20 p m	.....
Leave	4 10 p m	.....	12 25 p m
Arrive Durham	5 33 p m	.....	2 56 p m
" Hillsboro	6 17 p m	.....	4 27 p m
" Greensboro	8 35 p m	.....	9 15 p m
Leave "	8 53 p m	6 47 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 28 p m	7 28 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 56 p m	9 01 a m	.....
" Charlotte	1 00 a m	10 50 a m	.....

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Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

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OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE, WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA,

HAVE IN THEIR FERTILIZER DEPOT, (AT CROSSING OF RAILROAD AND SHALLOW FORD STREET,) and are receiving 500 tons Allison & Addison's Star Brand Complete Manure for Tobacco, the highest grade, and most popular Fertilizer in Virginia and N. C., manufactured in Richmond, Va. For sale by

ALLISON & ADDISON, Richmond, Va., and Petersburg, Va.
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ALLISON & ADDISON'S "STAR BRAND" COMPLETE TOBACCO MANURE.

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

We are making what we believe to be the best Commercial Fertilizer for Tobacco in the market. It will be to your interest to use it on your crop this year—

BECAUSE it is made by experienced and responsible men, of the best materials known, and in the most thorough and careful manner.

BECAUSE it is rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphate, and real Bone Phosphate of Lime derived from the bones of animals.

BECAUSE its action is Prompt, Continuous and Lasting. It starts the plant quickly, and sustains it to maturity.

BECAUSE it is a renovator of worn-out lands.

BECAUSE it has stood the test of time and season, and the general verdict is: "It is all its name implies." "A Complete Tobacco Manure." "The best I ever used."

We have been prosecuting this business for fourteen years, and claim to understand it, and not only to know what constitutes a good fertilizer, but how and of what material it should be made so as to be in condition to give the best results. It has been our aim all this time to deal only in the best of whatever we sold, and we have never recommended or sold any thing which we were not satisfied, after careful investigation, was all that it was represented to be. We now offer only fertilizers of our own manufacture which we can and do recommend with confidence, not only as being well and honestly made of the best materials, but as being, all things considered, the best on the market, and well worth the prices asked for them.

We claim that our fertilizers are entitled to the confidence of the planters and farmers of Virginia and North Carolina on the following grounds.

1st. They have been in successful use among them for *fourteen years* and have given greater or more uniform satisfaction than any other whatever, not excepting Peruvian guano in its best days. This is established out of the months of thousands of witnesses, whose disinterested testimony we have published from time to time during these years.

2d. The amount of capital invested in their production is so great that, considered as a matter of policy only, it would be foolish to make anything but *the best*. And having made a reputation and a demand for them, it would be worse than foolish to do anything to forfeit the confidence of consumers and thereby destroy the business and reputation of a lifetime, and so render the investment worthless.

We hope the consideration of these facts will inspire confidence in the minds of buyers, and induce them to purchase the known and tried fertilizers offered them by responsible dealers rather than the cheap and unknown, so persistently pressed upon them.

There are other fertilizers which may start the crop as quickly, and, in a seasonable year, *apparently* do as well as this—in fact, in good years all fertilizers appear to do well—but we have aimed higher than that, and offer a fertilizer which will, to a considerable degree, resist the effects of bad seasons. The reports of planters assure us that crops grown with it do not "fire" during a drought, or break and fall during excessive wet, and that its use is a *preventive* of the spotting which so much decreases the value of otherwise good tobacco. It is not so much during the growth of the crop, however, that the superiority of this manure is manifested. When it comes to be *weighed* and *sold*, the superiority of that grown with our COMPLETE TOBACCO MANURE will be evident in its *superior quality* and *greater weight*, and the *high price* which it will command.

We have been raised and always lived in a tobacco growing country—have been in close intercourse with planters, and one of us has been a manufacturer of Tobacco. We think, other things being equal, this intimate connection with this crop, and a thorough knowledge of the various soils upon which it is grown, makes us better qualified to manufacture a fertilizer especially adapted to its wants, than those manufacturers located at a distance, who have no personal or practical knowledge of the peculiar requirements of the plant, or of the soils upon which the fertilizer is to be used.

We beg to say to growers of fancy bright tobacco, that for that class of tobacco the Star Brand COMPLETE TOBACCO MANURE has never been equaled. If any one doubts this after reading the testimonials from growers of that class of tobacco, a single trial will convince them that it is so.

ALLISON & ADDISON.

Mr. A. J. SATTERFIELD, of Surry Co., N. C., writes, January 30, 1879: "I used five sacks of your "Star Brand Tobacco Manure," on poor ridge land, that had been in pasture for eight years, 200 pounds to the acre, with 400 pounds ashes, drilled in very deep. I made a good crop of tobacco, and my wheat, on the same land, is looking well. In fact, your fertilizer does all I could ask of it. I think it is the best tobacco manure I ever saw for poor land."

Mr. JOSEPH D. TRENT, of Henry Co., Va., writes, December 12, 1878: "I am much pleased with your "Complete Tobacco Manure," having used it in making my last crop of tobacco. Within the last ten years I have used several brands, and had thought that the was a success until I tried your 'preparation,' which I can say is entirely suitable to the character of the soil in this section. My crop is excellent. The texture and color is all that could be desired.—Will continue to use the same fertilizer."

Mr. N. H. SCALES, of Patrick Co., Va., writes, February 4th 1879: "I would say without the least hesitation that I prefer your "Complete Tobacco Manure to any fertilizer I have ever used, all things considered, and, like some other of your patrons, I have cured the finest crop of tobacco from the use of it that I have ever raised."

Mr. H. M. SMITH, of Patrick Co., Va., writes, January 17, 1879: "I have been using your "Fertilizer" for three years, and find it as good as any that I have ever used. I planted in rough, new ground last year, half broke, and made a good crop of tobacco."

Mr. E. B. MOORE, of Pittsylvania Co., Va., writes, November 21, 1878: "I bought two tons of "Complete Tobacco Manure from you, but being absent from home, only 1¼ tons was used on the land I intended for the two tons (about 90,000 hills.) I must say that I as well as my neighbors, were wonderfully pleased with the result. It started the tobacco as soon as planted, and continued to act splendidly until it was cut, ripening it a beautiful yellow and the tobacco was decidedly more leafy and of better body than that grown on the same land with the bag of the ——, that has generally stood highest in this neighborhood. I and most of my neighbors will buy of you next year."

Mr. ED. JONES, of Henry Co., Va., writes, December 24, 1878: "I purchased one ton of your "Complete Tobacco Manure" last spring, and applied one hundred and fifty pounds to the acre. I think it acted as well as any I ever used. I expect to use it again.

Mr. B. F. BARROW, of Henry Co., Va., writes, December 11, 1878: "I used your "Complete Tobacco Manure" on my crop of tobacco last spring with most satisfactory results, and cannot make any suggestions that would be likely to improve it. I think it fully merits its name, and think it the very thing for our section of country. I expect to use it the coming season."

Mr. J. H. GRIGGS, of Henry Co., Va., writes, December 10th, 1878: "I used your "Star Brand" "Complete Tobacco Manure" for the first time last year, and consider it to be equal, if not superior, to any I have ever used. I think it fulfils all the claims made for it. I shall use it again.

Mr. JAMES M. BARKER, Jr., of Henry Co., Va., writes, December 10, 1878: "I have seen several of my neighbors who used your "Complete Tobacco Manure" last crop, and all speak well of it. I used about five tons on tobacco along side of No. 1 Peruvian Guano. In one field there was a decided difference in favor of your fertilizer, while in other fields I could not discover any difference. I can safely recommend it to all who want to make fine tobacco. I think it better than Peruvian Guano, because it does not stare off the plant so rapid as Peruvian does some times, causing it to spindle up in wet or dry weather."

We obtain Peruvian Guano direct from the warehouse of the government agents in New York, where the best is kept.

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

Mr. JEFFERSON DALTON, of Pittsylvania Co., Va., writes, November 19, 1878: "The Star Brand Fertilizer bought of you last Spring is far superior to any I have ever used. My tobacco yellowed on the hill beautifully, and I intend to use it again if I can get it. Several of my neighbors used it, and they are well pleased with the result."

DO FERTILIZERS PAY?—Our patrons, in reporting on the action of our "Complete Tobacco Manure," frequently state that by the use of 300 lbs. "per acre on tobacco they have made plants running three (3) to the pound, when it required eight (8) to ten (10) plants, such as were produced on the same land without the Manure, to weigh a pound. Now, assuming that the manured plants turn out only 1-3 lb. each, that is, five (5) to the pound, and only 4,200 plants to the acre, the product would be 840 pounds against 525 pounds (eight plants to the pound) without fertilizer—both costing about the same in labor, the only difference being the cost of the manure. And not only is the yield larger, but the larger yield will be better in quality and command a much higher price—from the best information we can get from planters and commission merchants, if the smaller crop averaged $5 per 100, the larger would bring $8—and the statement of profit would be about as follows:

840 lbs. good to prime tobacco at 8c	$67 20
525 lbs. poor to good tobacco at 5c	26 25
Gain from 300 lbs. Complete Tobacco Manure,	$40 95
Deduct cost of manure, 300 lbs. at $50 per ton on farm	7 50
Net gain,	$33 45

The expenditure of $7.50 in fertilizers makes a difference in the crop of $40.95, which is 440 PER CENT PROFIT ON THE INVESTMENT.

We have been careful in this calculation to understate the case—four plants to the pound with, against ten or twelve without fertilizer, is nearer the average; and we have named the highest price for poor, and the lowest price for good tobacco.

Let every planter make the calculation for himself, drawing his figures from his own experience, and we think, whatever the result may be, he will agree with us that, if the use of the guano pays only "half" as well as "our" calculation or "his" makes it appear no planter can afford to try to make a crop without it. It should be borne in mind that in this as in all other cases, a profit can only be realized by the use of a high grade and trustworthy fertilizer, especially adapted to the wants of the crop, such as the "Star Brand Complete Tobacco Manure."

Mr. A. M. BOYLES, Stokes Co., N. C., writes: "I am highly pleased with your "Complete Tobacco Manure." I housed one of the finest crops of tobacco that I have made since the war. It gave the plant a quick and vigorous growth and, notwithstanding we had a severe drought, the tobacco held its own all the time. After the drought we had a great deal of wet weather, but our tobacco never stopped ripening or yellowing on the hill. It has a fine texture, weight and variety. It is the strongest fertilizer I ever used."

Mr. ROBERT J. HARRIS, Surry Co., N. C., writes: "I used four sacks of your "Complete Tobacco Manure." It did better than I expected, and gave entire satisfaction. I shall use it this season, as I prefer it to any fertilizer I have ever used. My tobacco grew large and yellow on the hill. All the neighborhood said the crop was the best they ever saw.

Mr. J. M. EATON, Stokes Co., N. C., writes: "For the last ten years I've used several kinds of fertilizers, most of which I were good, two last years used 'Star Brand.' It is worthy of all you claim for it. I used it in drill under tobacco; causes perpetual growth, yellows on the hill, cures easily, and weighs well. It gives perfect satisfaction; it is good for wheat and clover after tobacco."

Mr. R. L. COX, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes: "I have used your "Complete Manure" for two years on wheat and tobacco, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I find that for both wheat and tobacco, it is better on gray or sandy land than on red. I have never found any fertilizer equal to Peruvian Guano on my red soil. The "Star Brand" is equal, if not superior, to any fertilizer I have used for twelve years."

Mr. GEO. J. MEADOR, Rockingham Co., N. C., writes: "I used six different kinds of fertilizers last season, and yours made the best tobacco I had. I think your "Complete Tobacco Manure" is a splendid thing, and far superior to most fertilizers."

Mr. B. E. MOSER, Surry Co., N. C., writes: "I used three bags, 600 pounds, of your "Star Brand Tobacco Manure" last spring, on two acres of gray soil, and made between 1600 and 1800 pounds of tobacco, a fair average of what I sold in your market to-day as follows:

Pounds.		Price.	Total.
85		9 50	8 08
92		10 00	9 20
110		16 00	17 60
205		33 00	67 65
100		44 00	44 00
32		50 00	16 00
624	Average	$26 00	$162 53

Who can beat this?"

Mr. JAMES W. NEWSOM, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes: "I bought four sacks of your "Complete Tobacco Manure" of Messrs. Hinshaw & Co., and it made one of the finest and best crops of tobacco that I ever raised. I put four sacks on ten thousand hills, and it made the largest tobacco I ever saw grow. Any number of leaves were 26 inches wide and 40 inches long. I think it is one of the best fertilizers that ever was used in this country, and I have used several other kinds, and it is about one hundred per cent. better than any of them."

Persons buying their Peruvian Guano of us may feel assured of getting it genuine. We sell in the original package.

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

Mr. THOS. F. JONES, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes: "I used one sack of your 'Star Brand Complete Tobacco Manure' and one sack Peruvian Guano on a fraction less than two acres gray gravelly land last year; did not get a good stand, there being about 200 hills missing. I made three and a half barns of tobacco off of the lot; the finest one of the three got burned, the other two and a half weighed 1,705 pounds, which I sold to Messrs. Barber & Gorrell for twelve and a half cents per pound, realizing $218 12. The barn burned would have weighed at least 700 pounds, making a total of 2,405 pounds at 12½ cents, $300 62. I think the Tobacco Manure made better Tobacco than the Peruvian Guano. It is as good a fertilizer as I want."

Mr. M. F. COOPER, Yadkin Co., N. C., writes: "I have used your 'Complete Tobacco Manure' for two years, and I find it one of the best fertilizers that I have ever tried for the growth of Tobacco. I expect to use it this year, and will assure you, you will sell ten sacks to one sold last year."

Mr. RANSOM WALKER, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes: "I used your 'Complete Tobacco Manure' last Spring, and it gave good satisfaction. My crop grew finely and ripened yellow and nice. I expect to use it again if I can get it."

We sell LAND PLASTER direct from the Mills in Richmond, Va., at $1.40 per bag of 200 lbs.

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

Mr. C. C. INMAN, Stokes Co., N. C., writes: "I am very well pleased with the action of your 'Complete Tobacco Manure,' and consider it the best fertilizer in use. I think it would have suited better had it not been so dry.

Mr. L. H. LAMBETH, Guilford Co., N. C., writes: "I have been experimenting with various fertilizers ever since the war, and I do not hesitate to say that the 'Complete Tobacco Manure' is worthy of higher praise than any I have ever used. When I stand in need of manures you will certainly hear from me."

Mr. JAMES HAMLET, Charlotte Co., Va., writes December 16, 1878: "Your Fertilizer (the 'Star Brand'), was extensively used on tobacco this year (1878) within the limits of my acquaintance. The high reputation it has acquired is, I am confident, fully up to all that you claim for it. My experience justifies me in placing it foremost in the ranks of fertilizers."

Mr. T. B. SCOTT, Dinwiddie Co., Va., writes, December 8, 1878: "Your 'Complete Tobacco Manure' far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, making heavy, waxy tobacco on thin land, without the aid of other manures. I also used it on the same kind of land in conjunction with farm-yard manure, which makes a most magnificent crop. Expect to buy again next year.

Mr. J. R. LINDSAY, Rockingham Co., N. C., writes: "I used your 'Complete Tobacco Manure' on my tobacco crop last season and take pleasure in saying that I consider it one of the best fertilizers that I ever used. The tobacco grew off well and of a good size, yellowed well on the hill, and cured easily and yellow. I have used many good fertilizers, but have never used any that I considered better than yours. Do not expect to use any other next season, feeling assured you will keep it up to its present standard, and will improve it if you can."

Also, dealers in No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, 10 per cent. Standard, Guaranteed by Agents of Peruvian Government.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S "Star Brand" FLOUR OF RAW BONE.

WARRANTED PURE.

WINSTON, N. C. Feb. 25th, 1879.

This is to certify that we have used Allison & Addison's "Star Brand" Complete Manure for Tobacco, and that it has acted well for us. We have never used a better fertilizer nor can recommend it to all who wish a good reliable Manure. We know of none better. We bought of HINSHAW BROTHERS.

Used:

1. W. N. Craft, Vienna, Forsyth County.....1877
2. John S. Speas, Vienna, Forsyth County.....1877-187
3. Albert C. Wheeler, Clemmonsville, Davidson Co.1877-187
4. A. T. Hanes, Clemmonsville, Davidson, Co.... 1878
5. John H. Kleger, Rural Hall, Forsyth Co.....1877-1878
6. James W. Newsom, Rural Hall, Forsyth Co.....1877-1878
7. L. T. Crumpler, Germanton, Stokes Co.....1878
8. Franklin Fowler, Germanton, Stokes Co.....1877-1878
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24. T. J. King, Dalton, Stokes County.....1878
25. William Neal, Walnut Cove, Stokes Co.....1878
26. C. H. Davis, Walnut Cove, Stokes Co.....1878
27. S. Isom, Walnut Cove, Stokes Co.....1878
28. G. W. Andrews, Sandy Ridge, Stokes Co.....1877-1878
29. A. J. Brown, Martin's Lime Kiln, Stokes Co., 1878
30. John Hawkins, Prestonsville, Stokes Co.....1877-1878
31. Dr. J. M. Rothrock, Salem, Forsyth Co.....1878
32. D. G. Walker, Sedge Garden, Forsyth Co.....1878
33. Geo. W. Wilson, Kernersville, Forsyth Co.....1878

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